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A CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW OF HARMONY PLANTATION
GEORGETOWN HARBOR SOUTH CAROLINA(U) CAROLINA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES COLUMBIA SC L M DRUCKER ET AL.

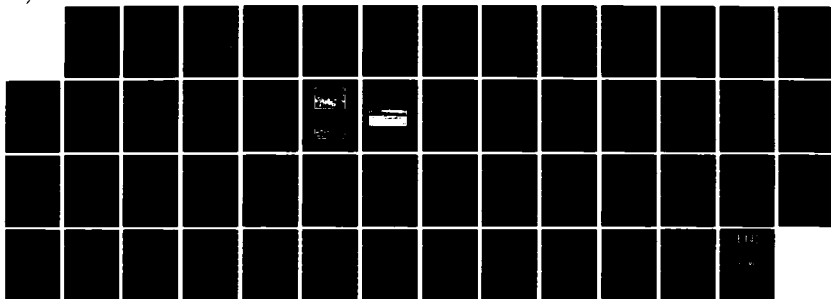
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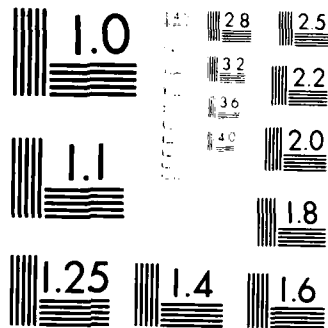
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A Cultural Resources Overview of Harmony Plantation, Georgetown Harbor, South Carolina

Contract No. DACW60-81-C-0015

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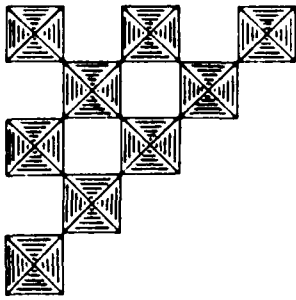
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Prepared For:
U. S. Army Engineering
Charleston District, Corps of Engineers



Prepared By:
Carolina Archaeological Services





carolina
archaeological
services

*A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION
OF HARMONY PLANTATION,
Georgetown Harbor, South Carolina*

Prepared For

U. S. Department of Defense
Army Engineering District
Charleston District, Corps of Engineers
Contract No. DACW60-81-C-0015

Prepared By

Lesley M. Drucker
with assistance by
Martha A. Zierden

April 1981

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Endorsed By:



Lesley M. Drucker
Principal Investigator

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INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

From February 9 - February 27, 1981, Carolina Archaeological Services conducted an intensive overview investigation of the cultural resource potential contained within an approximately 360-acre area of Harmony plantation, near Georgetown, South Carolina. Contract activities included literature, archival and informant research as well as a reconnaissance survey of the primary impact zone associated with a proposed diked spoil disposal area on Harmony plantation near the Sampit River. These services were conducted under contract with the U. S. Army Engineering District, Charleston, Corps of Engineers (Contract No. DACW60-81-C-0015), in compliance with the directives of Executive Order 11593 and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665 as amended), and according to the procedures outlined in 33 CFR 305, 36 CFR 800 and 36 CFR 1210. All project activities, culminating in the summary of findings and presentation of recommendations presented in this publication, were carried out according to the terms of a Scope of Work prepared by the Corps of Engineers.

The services contracted by the Corps of Engineers included "a survey and evaluation of all sources reasonably available which document the existence of archeological and historic resources which would be affected by the construction and use of a diked disposal area on Harmony Plantation near the Sampit River." The project area is located three river miles and 4.5 highway miles from the City of Georgetown, South Carolina. The proposed disposal area would be used in the maintenance dredging of Georgetown Harbor to dispose of shoal material from the Sampit River. For purposes of the cultural resources investigation, it was assumed that the entire 360-acre tract would be impacted by heavy equipment during either construction of the dike or from clearing and grubbing of timber; also from the spreading of dredged spoil over the ground surface.

Project staff assigned to the historical research; literature, documents and archival search; and data synthesis tasks were Martha A. Zierden (Research Supervisor) and W. Bryan Watson, Jr. (Research Assistant). Lesley M. Drucker served as Principal Investigator and coordinated the research, fieldwork and report preparation.

Several persons contributed their time, assistance and personal knowledge of the project property and its history; many of these people were local Georgetownians who willingly shared what they did and did not know about Harmony plantation with the project team. Special thanks are due to Patrick O'Rear of Pawley's Island for his recollections, collections and field assistance at Harmony; Albert W. Ford of Brookgreen Gardens for information concerning his aunt, Jesse Ford Phillips', ownership of Harmony; Mrs. Pat Doyle, C. E. Graham Reeves, Mrs. Sarah P. Lumpkin, Pat McClary, Jr. and local residents for recollections and documentary data concerning the land use history of the property.

We would also like to thank Jim Woody of the Corps of Engineers for his management and coordination of the project. The responsiveness, interest and timeliness of the Corps management team contributed greatly to the overall quality of the evaluative effort.

ABSTRACT

Archival, documentary and archaeological research indicate that Harmony plantation, which borders the south side of the Sampit River west of Georgetown, South Carolina, was a minor holding throughout its rice cultivation history, although its owners, the Withers and Read families, became quite well-to-do during the golden era of rice (mid-19th century). Historically neglected, the property supported at least one antebellum slave settlement-postbellum tenant settlement, but no "great house" complex, industrial area or commissary. The focal settlement and subsistence zone during both the prehistoric and historic periods appears to have been the Sampit River frontage, where at least three archaeological sites have been locally reported and studied. The proposed diked spoil disposal area managed by the Charleston District, Corps of Engineers encompasses approximately 360 acres of high inland sands and is not expected to adversely affect significant cultural properties within this environmentally limited zone. Recommendations for cultural resource management include an intensive investigation of the Sampit River frontage zone as a secondary (development) impact zone, and of the underwater sections of the Sampit River and Pennyroyal Creek which are associated with Harmony plantation, in order to locate sites, features, wrecks or deposits which may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A cultural resources overview was prepared in conjunction with environmental feasibility studies of a proposed diked spoil disposal area on Harmony plantation, Georgetown County, South Carolina. The project area encompassed approximately 360 acres, or 38% of the total project tract, and was entirely located on well-drained sands of geologically recent origin. The local environment is typical of the Atlantic coastal flatwoods, with scrubby hardwood understory and heavily logged pine overstory alternating with open oldfields and clearcuts in varying stages of regeneration.

An intensive documentary, archival and informant search produced evidence that Harmony plantation was a relatively low-productivity rice plantation, which supported a resident population of black slave workers and possibly an overseer or foreman. No planter residence or significant domestic, industrial or agricultural complex appears to have been located on the property. The primary occupational area was the river and rice field frontage along Pennyroyal Creek and the Sampit River.

The archaeological survey produced only two single isolated finds which reflect an association with 19th and possibly 18th century plantation occupation of the property, although interior or exterior land use associated with these artifacts is impossible to determine. No archaeological or structural sites were identified within the proposed direct impact zone, nor were any indicated by documents, archival sources or local informants who are quite familiar with the property and its 20th century land use.

Three archaeological sites have been reported by a local amateur investigator. Their locations were verified and recorded through project fieldwork under the present survey. All three sites contain potentially significant data: the two prehistoric sites (a multicomponent Woodland/Mississippian village site, and a probable Archaic camp site) as well as the historic site (19th century slave/early 20th century tenant settlement) are located outside the defined direct impact zone, and front along the Sampit River and its rice fields. This frontage zone has been historically stable regarding erosion and vandalism, due to the property marginality and low profile since at least the turn of the 20th century. However, in recent years and increasingly since the late 1970's, this zone has become very fragile, since it is quite vulnerable to periodically erosive conditions (such as storms, channel changes and recreational boating), unauthorized entry and disturbance, and the secondary effects of private land development along the adjacent riverfronts. Current planning for industrial development of the Harmony property should be cognizant of the potential for creating an adverse effect to cultural resources which are located within the riverfront zone of Harmony plantation. As a part of its management directives relative to inventorying, assessing and protecting potentially significant cultural properties, the Corps of Engineers is advised to conduct intensive archaeological terrestrial and underwater surveys within the riverfront zone prior to industrial or associated developments.

Two zones have been recommended for intensive investigation within the secondary impact area defined above:

- A. Terrestrial frontage on south side of Sampit River, extending from the confluence of Pennyroyal Creek and Sampit River on the west to a headland 1.3 river miles east of that confluence, and extending inland for approximately 625 feet along this entire length.
- B. Underwater reconnaissance of river and creek bottoms, using as appropriate a side-scan sonar, sub-bottom profiler and/or magnetometer:
 - 1. Pennyroyal Creek, from its confluence with Turkey Creek in the south, to its confluence with the Sampit River in the north (approximately 5,000 feet long by 250 feet wide);
 - 2. Sampit River from the confluence of Pennyroyal Creek/ Sampit River on the west to a headland 1.3 river miles east of that confluence, with an average width of 625 feet.

Terrestrial investigations, sufficient to discover and evaluate archaeological sites according to the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, are estimated at a cost of \$4,000 - \$4,500 (26 person days of fieldwork, laboratory processing and report preparation). Underwater survey investigations are estimated within a range of \$45,000- \$55,000.

A tabular presentation of the cultural resource potential presently documented within the Sampit River frontage zone can be found in Appendix A.

CHAPTER 1.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Harmony plantation is located in south central Georgetown County on the Sampit River. The property is bounded on the north by the Sampit River, on the west by Turkey Creek, on the south by Pennyroyal Road and on the east by developed, corporately owned lands. The tract is situated approximately three river miles and 4.5 highway miles west of the City of Georgetown (Fig. 1).

The Sampit River is a deep tidal stream of local origin, extending nearly due west from the head of Winyah Bay (McLendon et al. 1912). Along with the Waccamaw, Pee Dee and Black Rivers, the Sampit discharges into Winyah Bay and is navigable upriver for ten miles. Although the Sampit River (a Rank 4 drainage) exhibits a tidal range of approximately four feet, the waters are fresh. This phenomenon enabled the rice planters of the 18th and 19th centuries to utilize the tides to flood and drain rice fields along all of the county's lower river courses. Along Winyah Bay, the salt wedge was critical to proper timing for rice field flooding. To alleviate some of the problems associated with tidal rice culture, the reserve flooding system was developed (Drucker 1980, in press).

The geomorphology of the lower Coastal Plain, particularly the estuarine zone, reflects an area of geologic youth. The landforms on this plain are of continental and marine origin and reflect erosive, transportative, and depositional environments. Only minor fluvial and eolian erosion has operated on the lower Coastal Plain since formation of its surfaces; the effects of this erosion are cumulative landward and occur in belt-like bands of landform types. The most seaward belt, generally assigned to the Silver Bluff terrace, possesses very minor landform types preserved on its major geomorphic features. The present shoreline is largely primary in type and erosional in nature. The local environment can best be described as a region of sandy pine barrens and rich rice swamps, typical of the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods region (Rogers 1970:7; Shelford 1963). Relief on the Harmony property ranges from 0 - 5 feet, with elevations ranging from 15 - 20 feet above mean sea level. The topography is characterized by slightly depressed areas known as Carolina bays, which are generally swampy and heavily wooded. A small bay is located at the southeastern end of the project tract; the most notable larger bays in the project vicinity are Little Kilsock and Big Kilsock Bays, located south of the project area (Fig. 2).

The climate of the bay area is warm temperate and is determined by latitude and proximity to the ocean. The Atlantic Ocean moderates the daily maximum temperature along the coastal strand in summer and the minimum temperature in winter. Recordings taken from 1958 - 1978 at the Brookgreen Gardens weather station indicate that the average temperature for this period was 63.4°F (17.4°C). By comparison, the strand north of Brookgreen has recorded an average mean daily maximum temperature of 72°F (22°C), and an average mean daily minimum temperature of 53°F (11.6°C). The maximum temperature on record at Myrtle Beach, some 45 miles to the north, is 104°F (40°C). The average growing season for the coastal area is 260-280 frost-free days.

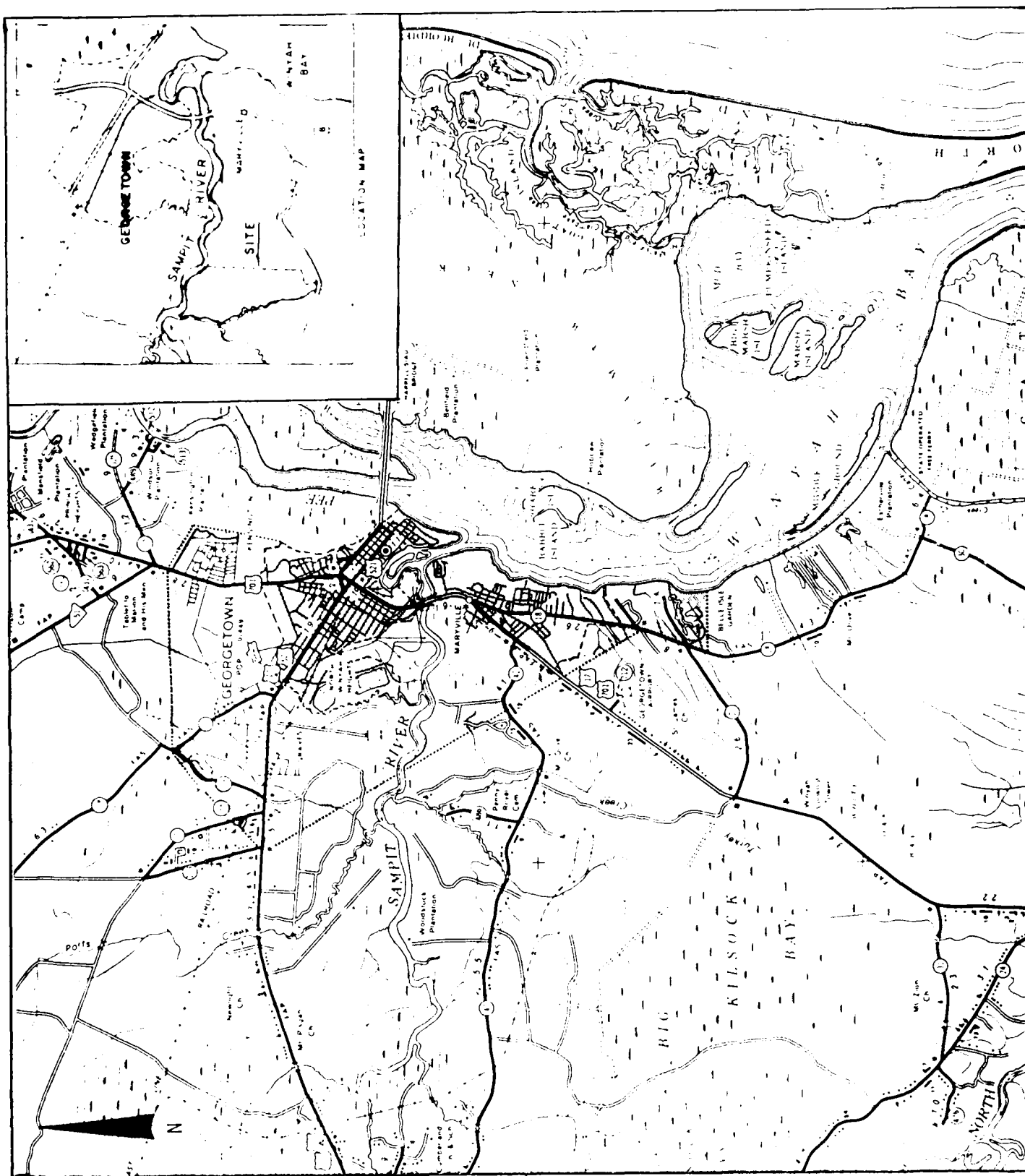


Fig. 1. Winyah Bay/Georgetown area, showing lower Sampit River drainage. Project area is located in left center of map, between SR 42 and the Sampit River. Scale: 1" = 2 miles.

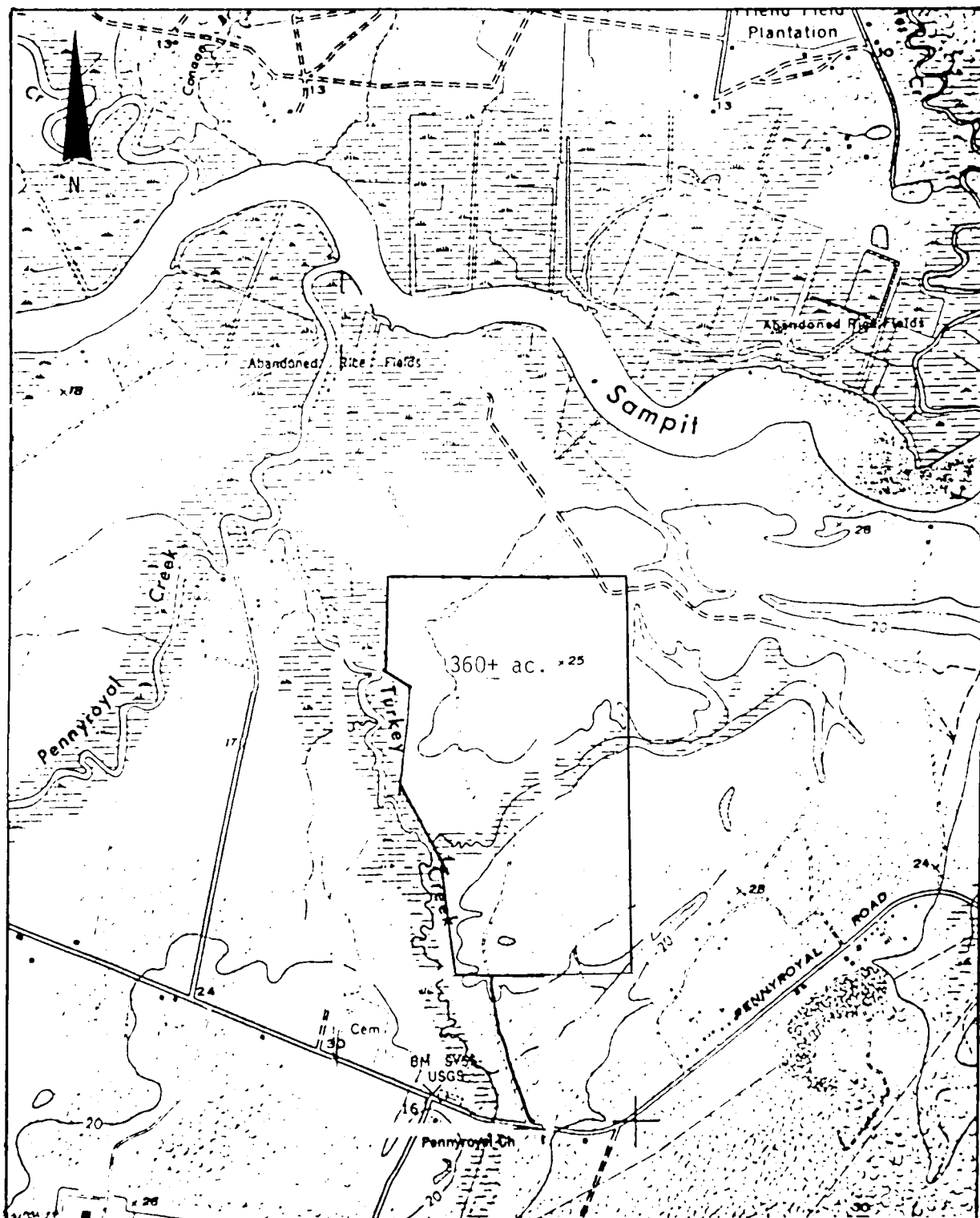


Fig. 2. Harmony plantation proposed diked disposal area, approximate boundaries. Source: U.S.G.S. Topographic Series, Georgetown South 7.5-Minute Series (1943/1973). Scale: 1" = 2000'.

Winters are mild with occasional cold spells which result from modified polar air moving down from Canada. Freezing temperatures may accompany cold waves but persistence of continuous freezing weather is usually limited to periods of up to three days. The area is characterized by a dry spring and fall, with adequate moisture during winter and summer. Precipitation occurs frequently in winter, consisting mostly of rain. Freezing rain and snow are not common but do occasionally occur. The average annual precipitation for the period 1958 - 1978 was 54.56 inches per year; record rainfall for one day was 6.78 inches on 30 August, 1971, and total precipitation for that month was 20.70 inches, the highest in the state. Average annual snowfall is generally less than 1/2 inch.

Due to the exposed location of beach and bay communities, hurricanes can bring the most potentially damaging weather. They cause substantial changes to the beach front topography, and salt water blown landward kills or damages intolerant plants, including crops. Shallowly rooted trees (laurel oak and red maple, in particular) are frequently blown over by high winds; breakage and windthrow are most serious to trees which have been recently isolated by the removal of adjacent trees. The most intense storms that affect the area are those which form in the Atlantic Ocean. Other storms which form in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean area usually have degenerated into extra-tropical storms by the time they reach the beaches of South Carolina.

Precipitation has historically had an important effect on farming and on the growth of cities and towns in Georgetown County. Spring and summer freshets and abnormally high tides were critical factors in maintaining rice field structures and crops during the plantation period, and ultimately were important factors in the demise of rice culture prior to 1920. Today, rainfall produces more than adequate amounts of water generally needed for agricultural, industrial and municipal demands. Having a moderate climate suitable both for leisure time activities and agricultural production is a major regional asset today. The advantageous climate has had, and is likely to continue to have, a greater influence on development of the coastal area than it will on the interior of the region.

Two major environmental types encompassed by the coastal flatwoods which are significant relative to the Harmony property are:

- A. Mixed farmlands and woodlands.
- B. Tidal marshes (freshwater).

The marshes and riverfront forests are dominated by oak, tupelo gum and bald cypress trees, with lesser associations of sweetgum and pond pine. These areas are major reservoirs of wildlife such as small fur bearers (raccoon, beaver, opossum, rabbit, squirrel and otter), some game birds, wood ducks, horned owls, red-tailed and shouldered hawks, and occasionally, alligators. In addition, the marshes support a variety of crustaceans and amphibious animal species.

The faunal carrying capacity of the high, sandy pine barrens is much lower and more restricted than that of the woodland and marsh environments. Squirrels, foxes, small rodents, prey birds and songbirds can be found in the sandy areas. Excessive drainage and leaching of soil nutrients makes the sandy barrens poor locations for extensive agricultural crops.

CHAPTER 2.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The cultural resources overview presented in this report is based on a reasonably comprehensive examination of published and unpublished primary, secondary and government sources pertaining to the specific project area and its immediate vicinity. In addition, general descriptive background information was obtained about the historical, socioeconomic, and land use history of the Georgetown area.

In order to produce a broadly useful document for cultural resource management purposes, the project overview focused on four major topics of inquiry:

- A. Land use history at Harmony plantation.
- B. Property history of Harmony plantation.
- C. Recorded archaeological and historic site information for Harmony plantation.
- D. Designation of archaeologically sensitive areas on Harmony plantation, with particular reference to the proposed Corps of Engineers impact area, and to possible Executive Order 11593 [permit] impact areas.

A listing of major sources consulted during the course of the overview research includes the following: (1) Statewide Archeological Site Files (University of South Carolina), including both terrestrial and underwater records; (2) National Register of Historic Places, including properties listed, nominated and determined eligible; (3) correspondence and research files of the Historic Preservation Division, and search room historical data and sources of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History; (4) historical data (primary and secondary sources) of the South Caroliniana Library (Historical Research and Manuscript Rooms), and of the Thomas Cooper Memorial Library (University of South Carolina); (5) research files and resource personnel of the South Carolina Historical Society (Charleston); (6) South Carolina Library Society (Charleston); (7) Charleston County Register Mesne Conveyance and Probate Records; (8) Georgetown County Register Mesne Conveyance and Probate Records; (9) Georgetown County Library; (10) Waccamaw Regional Planning and Development Council; (11) local residents and landowners familiar with the project area (Georgetown); (12) past property owners and/or family members and/or residents; (13) Rice Museum staff (Georgetown); (14) Georgetown County Historical Society; (15) South Carolina Heritage Trust Program (Columbia); (16) Charleston Museum (Charleston).

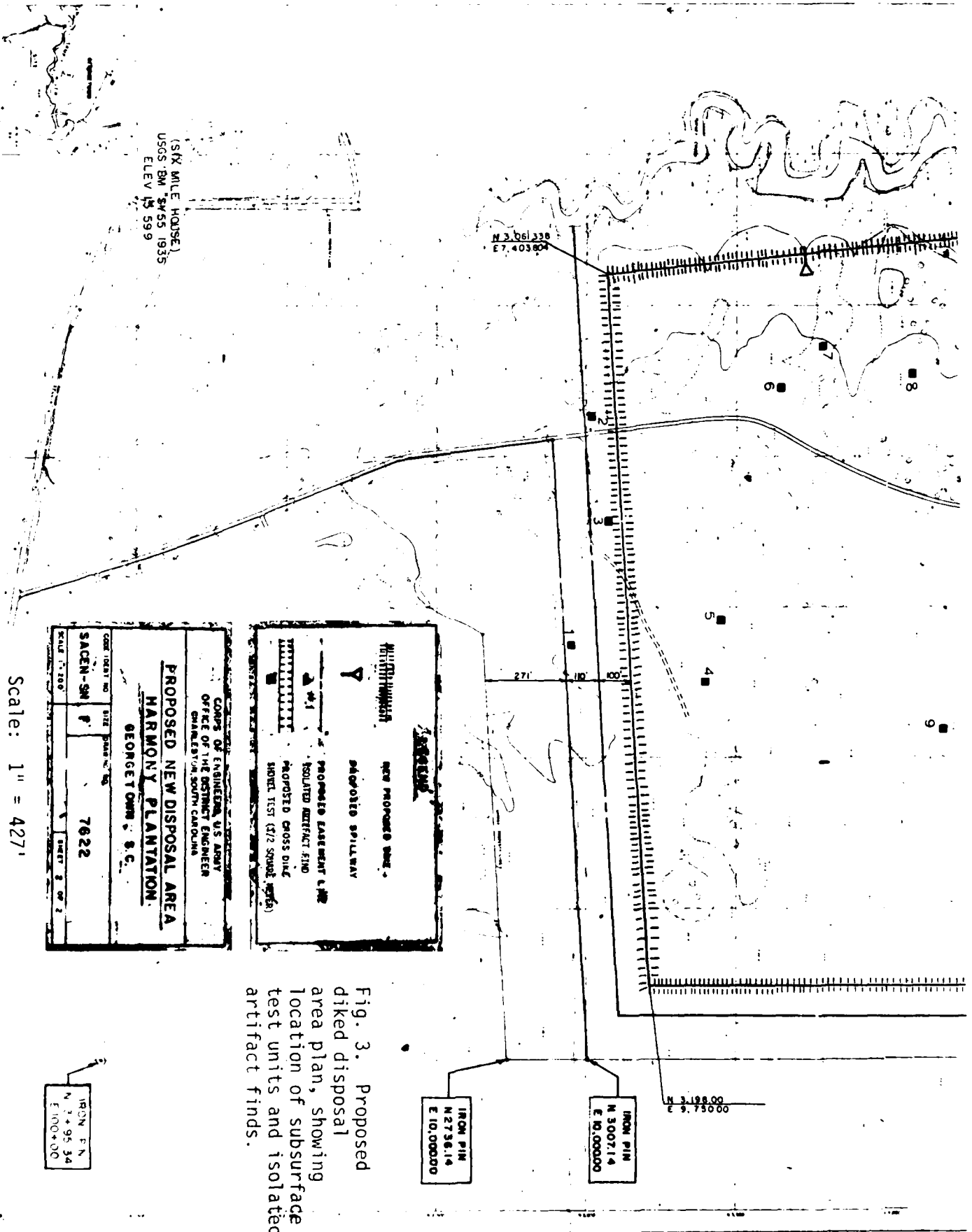
Research and review activities were accomplished within 13 work days (February 9 - 25, 1981), with five days spent in Columbia, five in Charleston, and three in Georgetown. A reconnaissance level selective sample survey of 100% of the project tract was conducted from February 26 - 27, 1981. Pedestrian ground surface inspection and limited subsurface testing were conducted across all visible portions of the project tract (approximately 360 acres) containing ground surface visibility of 30% - 100%. Since nearly 90% of the project tract was amenable to ground surface inspection, a great deal more than the originally proposed 15% sample was accomplished.

Soils across the Harmony tract were very sandy (fine and coarse-grained) and excessively drained, except in close proximity to Turkey Creek and Carolina bay remnants. Marine and aeolian deposition have produced large areas of high, sandy, flat pine parrens at this location. Profiles collected during the survey indicated 10 - 15 centimeters light grey or light brown sand over 20+ - 30+ centimeters light tan sand, sometimes with clayey dark sand nodules. More moist areas along drainages or bays reflected 20 - 30 centimeters black sandy loam overlying 12 - 20+ centimeters light tan sand.

All major landform and soil types contained within the proposed impact zone were sampled for the presence of archaeological sites. The testing pattern used was non-systematic, although within any one area being covered, tests were intuitively placed within 30 meters of the last visible ground surface on well-drained landforms, particularly low rises, ridge toes above creeks, and low knolls. Eleven test units, each approximately one-half square meters in size, were placed in the southern half of the tract; five additional tests were located in the northern half of the tract (Fig. 3). Two tests (Units 4 and 5) were placed in immediate proximity to a small Carolina bay, in order to discover possible evidence of prehistoric or antebellum historic occupation near this water source (both tests proved sterile). Eight tests (Units 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, and 15) were placed on high contours and upper slopes overlooking Turkey Creek at the western border of the project tract, in order to evaluate the potential occurrence and density of prehistoric sites in this zone. The remaining tests (Units 1, 3, 9, 11, 14, and 16) were located east of the Harmony access road on high, undifferentiated contours within the pine barrens, in order to provide complementary coverage of interior (from the creek and the river) land areas which may have received specialized prehistoric or historic use.

The testing conducted at Harmony plantation was found to be a useful adjunct to the ground surface inspection, which was able to effectively assess the potential presence of sites across more than 90% of the project area (ground surface visibility 30% - 100%, average 75%). Dirt access roads, regenerated farm fields, clearcut areas, selectively logged areas (Figs. 4, 5), bulldozed sectors and borrow excavations (Fig. 6) on the property were closely examined by a field team of three persons who covered complementary portions of each surveyed area within approximately 200 meters square sectors per person. Test units were either screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth mesh or closely sectioned using a trowel. The only artifacts observed, collected or reported from the project tract were isolated surface finds. Subsurface testing in the immediate vicinity of these finds produced no additional evidence of occupation.

The field decision to expand reconnaissance-level coverage of the project impact zone from 54 acres (15% of the tract) to 100% of the project tract was considered a productive strategy from a management standpoint. The extremely good ground surface visibility, accessibility and schedule supported a goal of a total project area overview, rather than extrapolation based on a very small area covered intensively. In addition, it was apparent that systematic vector survey with interval-spaced test units would be an extremely time-consuming and labor-intensive practice for very little anticipated return in this particular project area, although systematic survey is often considered a more "scientific" approach. The Harmony tract lent itself well to an intensive but selective examination of certain portions of a large project area, with complementary coverage providing an overall view of the entire property context for the occurrence of cultural resources.



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E 8162.15

PROPOSED NEW DISPOSAL AREA
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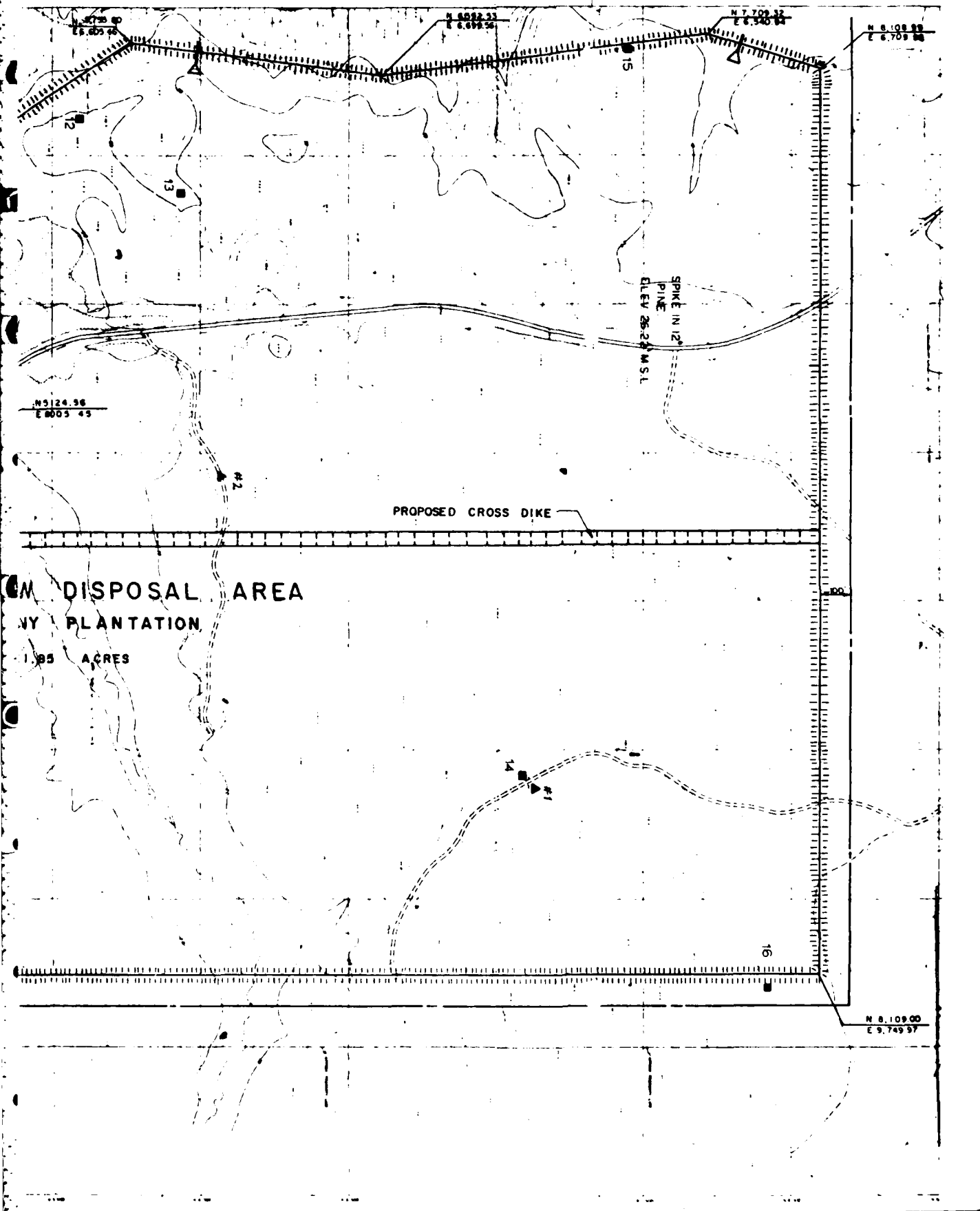




Fig. 4. Unlogged secondary flatwoods with pine overstory and scrub hardwood understory.



Fig. 5. Selectively clearcut pine plantation. Note ground surface visibility and thinning.

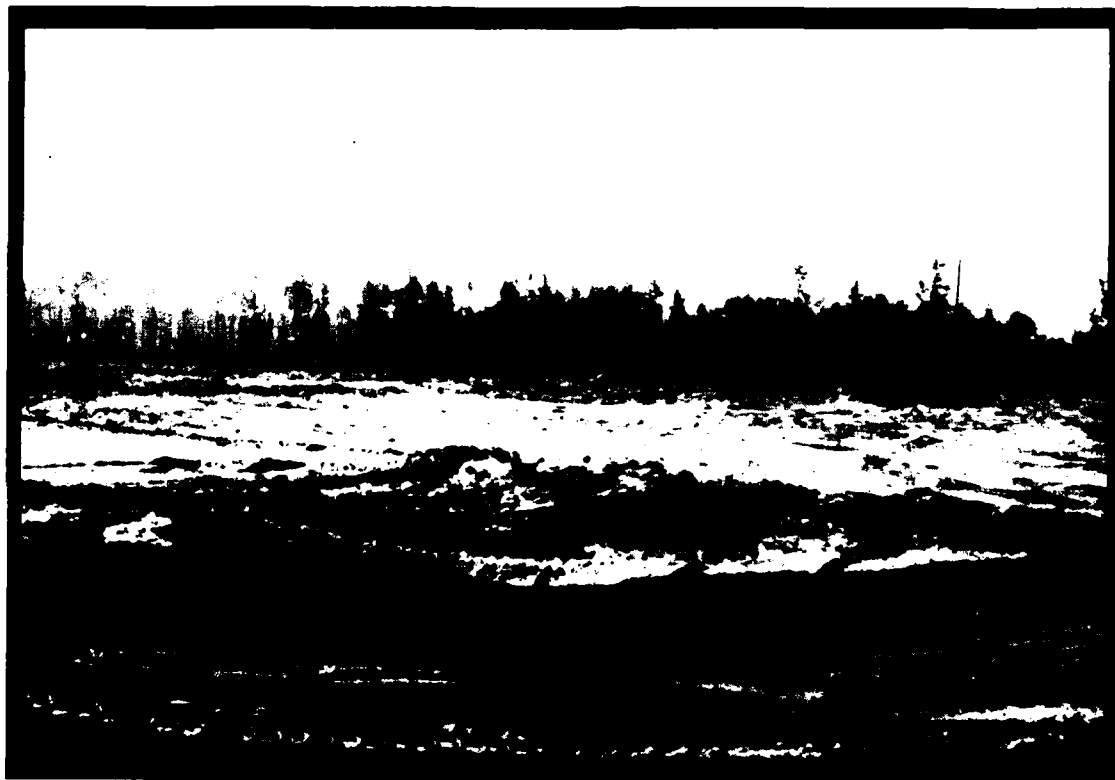


Fig. 6. Borrow area excavations in progress in southern portion of project tract.

Observation of land use, landform changes, and the nature and degree of erosion and ground modification was combined with historical information to predict the type and nature of expected project impacts to potential cultural resources at Harmony. Since the intent of the survey and research was to provide a general overview of cultural resource potential, no intensive or systematic coverage of the project area or of adjacent areas was planned or conducted under the terms of the present procurement (33 CFR 305.4 and 33 CFR 305.7).

A presentation of documented, recorded and unrecorded cultural resources is made in the body of this report, together with currently available evaluative findings and predictions based on the results of prior and present research and survey. Activity areas documented by archival and informant sources outside the proposed direct impact zone are indicated on the project map which appears on page 31; these areas should be considered archaeologically sensitive for purposes of future Corps management. Where insufficient archaeological study of relevant portions of the Harmony property and of the directly adjacent south banks of the Sampit River has been made to determine the presence, extent and significance of cultural properties, recommendations are made herein concerning research topics and procedures in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and of Executive Order 11593. All of the overview research and reconnaissance survey activities conducted under Contract DACW60-81-C-0015 were designed to be in accordance with these mandates and with Corps of Engineers counterpart regulations contained in 33 CFR 305.

CHAPTER 3 .
PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

Historically the South Carolina coast has been largely ignored archaeologically, unlike her neighboring states of North Carolina and Georgia. Site excavations and studies and areal surveys have begun to fill the very real gap in our knowledge of cultural patterns and subsistence/settlement systems which existed on the South Carolina Coastal Plain during the prehistoric period. Most previous work has concentrated on a specific ecotonal situation which exists from Charleston, South Carolina to northern Florida: the sea island/tidal inlet site system (Moore 1893, 1897, 1898; Caldwell and McCann 1941; Bullen and Bullen 1950; Williams 1968; Stoltman 1974; Sutherland 1974; Hemmings 1970; South 1976a). This is largely due to the fact that highly visible shell mounds, rings and middens reflecting Late Archaic and Woodland period occupations have been recognized since the 19th century.

Most of the existing information concerning culture-historical and environmental contexts of aboriginal occupation along the northern coast of South Carolina is contained in unpublished records; the major published sources dealing with the implications of ceramic distributions along the southeastern North Carolina and northeastern South Carolina coast are Anderson (1975) and South (1976a). Although over 200 sites are reportedly recognized in Horry and Georgetown Counties (Reinhold Engelmeyer, personal communication), no synthetic treatment of site distribution or artifact assemblages is yet available.

The capsulized occupational sequence presented below for the prehistoric period is a synthesis of data compiled by Caldwell (1958), Phelps (1964), Coe (1964) and Wauchope (1966), among others. The discussion in this chapter will identify some of the major features and developments of human occupation as they relate to the project area. Although the discussion presents the prehistory of the region as a series of successive stages, this should be understood to merely reflect major changes throughout a gradual evolution of culture. The given boundary dates are therefore an approximation which most closely fits the present archaeological evidence (Tables 1,2).

Paleoindian Period

No cultural materials indicative of Paleoindian occupation (ca. 12,000 - 8,000 B.C.) have been reported or recorded from Estherville or from the immediate vicinity. However, this absence should not be attributed to a lack of aboriginal occupation of the property during this period so much as to a lack of adequate archaeological survey to date. There is evidence of probable Paleoindian hunting activity in the Surfside Beach area, some 30 miles north of the project area, during the earlier part of this period when the environment was characterized by large ponds and lakes (Michie 1976). Previous research relating surface artifact finds to geographical distribution suggests that Paleoindian populations followed a primarily riverine adaptation which focused largely on the hunting of large game, particularly in the middle and upper Coastal Plain (Wauchope 1939; Michie 1977). Artifacts generally considered to be hallmarks of Paleoindian manufacture are called fluted projectile points, and are very similar to a variety of fluted types found throughout the American and Canadian West at this early period.

TABLE 1.

GENERALIZED CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR COASTAL SOUTH CAROLINA

Period	Tradition	Temporally Diagnostic Bifaces*	Temporally Diagnostic Ceramics*
1,900	---Industrial--- ---Colonization--- ---European--- Exploration South Appalachian Mississippian	Caraway, Pee Dee	Chicora ware group**
1,800			
1,700			
1,600			
1,500			
1,400	Early/Middle/Late Woodland Late Archaic Middle Archaic	Badin, Yadkin, Swannanoa Savannah River, Gary, Otarre Guilford, Morrow Mountain, Stanly	Pee Dee (Lamar), Savannah wares Thom's Creek, Refuge, Deptford, Wilmington ware groups** Stallings Island ware group**
1,300			
1,200			
1,100			
1,000			
A.D. 1,000	Early Archaic	Palmer, Kirk	
0			
B.C. 1,000			
2,000			
3,000			
4,000	Paleoindian	Dalton, Hardaway-Dalton, Suwannee, Clovis-like	
5,000			
6,000			
7,000			
8,000			
9,000			
12,000?			

* For prehistoric aboriginal periods only.

** Ware groups based on South 1976.

TABLE 2.
CERAMIC CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTH CAROLINA AND ADJACENT AREAS

1600	Lower Savannah River	Central South Carolina	Southern N.C. Piedmont	Coastal South Carolina
1400	Inene (mainly Chicora attributes, Early Mississippian)	McDowell II (mainly York attributes)	Caraway (York)	Ashley (York)
1200	Savannah II	McDowell I (mainly Chicora attributes)	Pee Dee	Charles Towne (mainly Chicora)
1000	Savannah I	Camden	Uwharrie	
800				
600	Wilmington		Yadkin	
400				
200			Badin	
AD				
200	Deptford			Thom's Creek
400				
600	Refuge			
800	Thom's Creek/ Awendaw			
1000				
1200	Stallings III			
1400				
1600				
1800	Stallings II			
2000				
BC	Stallings I			
				Deptford (S Coast)
				Wilmington
				Cape Fear (N Coast)
				Stallings (2500 - 1900 B.C.)

Archaic Period

This developmental stage (ca. 8000 - 1000 B.C.) first distinguished the eastern woodlands as a distinct culture area (Caldwell 1958). The eastern Archaic appear to have evolved locally. A climatic change initiating a warming trend and an end to boreal forest conditions of the late Pleistocene period resulted in changing subsistence strategies for prehistoric populations, shifting in emphasis from the hunting of large herd fauna of the terminal Pleistocene to an intensive exploitation of locally available biotic and non-biotic resources. This subsistence pattern involved diverse sets of plant, animal and shellfish resources in the eastern woodlands and Coastal Plain. The Archaic period also reflects ever-increasing elaboration of material culture, as well as population and geographic expansion into both riverine and inter-riverine environmental zones (House and Ballenger 1976; Goodyear 1978).

The Late Archaic period reflects an elaboration of material culture over the preceding Early and Middle Archaic stages, as well as the development of an increasingly stable settlement pattern. This is reflected by distributional evidence indicating a relatively heavy occupation of river terrace formations. It has been suggested that transient groups moving out of the inter-riverine zones during the Middle and Late Archaic were capitalizing on migratory fauna and floodplain flora during the late winter months and from summer to early fall (House and Ballenger 1976:84-86). However, recent research in the South Carolina Piedmont has revealed Late Archaic activity within the inter-riverine zones also, thus raising research questions concerning short-term and long-term occupation of distinct ecological zones and ecotones (Goodyear 1978:13-14).

Sites of the Late Archaic period have been located throughout South Carolina (Stoltman 1974; Trinkley 1980; House and Ballenger 1976; Drucker 1977, 1979; Goodyear 1978). This period is generally characterized by intensive gathering, collecting and hunting. The construction of shell rings and mounds along the Carolina, Georgia and Florida coasts suggests increased sedentism and the development of a more complex social system (Hemmings 1970; Sutherland 1974; House and Ballenger 1976). Other Late Archaic hallmarks include ground stone tool technology, steatite vessels, grooved stone axes, and broad-bladed corner-removed bifaces, such as the Savannah River type (Coe 1964) and the Otarre Stemmed type (Keel 1976:194-196). The Savannah River blade appears to be the most widely distributed form in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, spanning the preceramic/ceramic transition period on the South Atlantic coast (Phelps 1964:89-95). The Otarre Stemmed blade possibly postdates the Savannah River phase in the South Carolina Piedmont, but appears to predate the Woodland period (Goodyear 1978:14). A single fine-grained lithic blade was recovered during the present survey, and appears to belong to a Late Archaic tool-making tradition (flaking form).

The "transition period" (Stephenson 1975:10) from ca. 2500 - 1000 B.C. marks the earliest appearance of fired clay ceramics, generally classed into the fiber-tempered Stallings ware group and the sand-tempered Thom's Creek ware group of the Coastal Plain and Fall Line (Stoltman 1974; South 1976b). Although no fiber-tempered sherds were recovered during the survey, three sand-tempered punctate sherds of the Thom's creek ware group were recovered.

Woodland Period

The tendency for prehistoric population density to shift from the inter-riverine to the riverine zones after 3000 B.C. may have been influenced by several factors: a slight change in environmental conditions causing a lessening of forest productivity, or increasing reliance on floodplain agriculture related to increasing population pressure (Brockington 1978:9).

The Woodland period (ca. 1000 B.C. - 1000 A.D.) reflects increasing social complexity and population growth. Evidence suggests that Woodland societies were based on a mixed economy of riverine horticulture, involving indigenous varieties of North American cultigens (Yarnell 1976), together with Mesoamerican maize and cucurbits, and supplemented by seasonal hunting and gathering -- a subsistence tradition with roots in the eastern Archaic tradition. A regular reliance on hunting and gathering can be inferred from investigations at the Wild Cherry site (38PN22) in the Keowee River valley of South Carolina (Brockington 1978:11), where evidence of acorn procurement and storage occurs. This evidence is supported by site and activity patterning observed in the inter-riverine zones of the South Carolina Piedmont, suggesting seasonal (fall and early winter) habitation of these zones for the purpose of exploiting white-tailed deer and nut resources (House and Ballenger 1976:84-86; Goodyear 1978:13, 15).

Woodland sites have been located throughout South Carolina (Drucker 1977, 1979; Anderson, Trinkley and Michie 1974; House and Ballenger 1976; Drucker and Anthony 1978a, b; Goodyear 1978). Cultural characteristics of this period generally include village settlements, construction of burial mounds, the manufacture of small triangular projectile points and ground stone tools, and the widespread use of fired clay ceramics. Woodland vessels are sherd, sand or grit-tempered; vessel shapes generally include simple unrestricted bowls and conoidal jars with a variety of surface decorations, including cord, fabric and net impressions, and carved paddle stamping. Smoothing of vessel exteriors and interiors is also found.

Mississippian Period

Usually considered the peak of pre-European native cultural development in the eastern woodlands, this stage (ca. 1000 - 1600 A.D.) represents an agriculture-based subsistence pattern, with settlement concentrated along well-drained, fertile creek and river bottomlands. Mississippian villages are generally larger than Woodland villages and suggest a more stable economy; features of such sites are thought to reflect a well-developed village organization, including structural remains, large amounts of accumulated living debris, and the presence of domesticated food storage facilities for such items as maize, beans, squash and probably sunflower (Willey 1966:292; Yarnell 1976).

Several temple mound complexes, representing a regional variant of this cultural complex called South Appalachian Mississippian, are located on South Carolina river systems -- McCollum and Blair Mounds on the Broad River; the Adamson, Boykin and Mulberry Mounds on the Wateree River; and Scott's Lake Mound on the Santee River. Other South Appalachian Mississippian sites are located on the Savannah River (Ferguson 1974:60). The most thoroughly researched such site in the Carolina Piedmont is Town Creek near the Pee Dee River in North Carolina (Reid 1967; Dickens 1976). This area provides

the headwaters for the Waccamaw drainage system.

Cultural materials indicative of Mississippian occupation in South Carolina have been observed in the Fall Line, Piedmont and Coastal Plain zones. Cultural traits usually considered diagnostic of this stage include the use of the bow and arrow and the production of distinctive ceramic vessel shapes and surface decorations with a variety of complicated stamped designs, engraving and painting, corncob impressing and lip decoration. The addition of handles and appendages (lugs) and feet on vessels also seems to proliferate during this period. South Carolina sites have yielded artifacts made of an exotic (non-local) black chert from the Tennessee mountain areas, small triangular arrow points, ground tools, and complicated stamped pottery of the Irene, Lamar and Savannah series. Many of these artifacts reflect a general pattern among Mississippian sites of widespread trade and/or migration spheres during the late prehistoric period. Chicora ware group ceramics (South 1976) have been found along the length of the South Carolina coast and inland along major river systems, most frequently occurring along rivers which drain the Piedmont (Anderson 1975; Ferguson 1974). The floodplains of rivers originating in the Coastal Plain do not appear to be as subject to intensive agriculture as are those originating in the Piedmont, possibly due to less extensive rejuvenation of floodplain alluvium along Coastal Plain waterways. A correlation between geographic characteristics and South Appalachian Mississippian site location in the Southeast has been pointed out by Ferguson (1975), and appears to be based on the relationship between the dynamics of floodplain deposition and command of trade/communication networks throughout sub-regions of the Southeast.

Mississippian subsistence in South Carolina appears to have been supplemented by seasonal hunting and gathering, as evidenced by small sites located within the inter-riverine zone of the Piedmont, which reflect probable hunting camps (House and Ballenger 1976; Goodyear 1978). Wild plant foods such as acorns, hickory nuts, walnuts, and butternuts have also been found at the McCollum site on the Broad River (Ryan 1971) and the Warren Wilson site in Buncomb County, North Carolina (Dickens 1976:204).

Although sherds of the Chicora ware group have been found near Conway and north of Myrtle Beach, as well as along Murrells Inlet (South 1976a; Drucker and Anthony 1980; Drucker 1980b), Mississippian occupation was not identified within the Myrtle Beach area. The distribution of Mississippian sherd types along Waccamaw Neck, Murrells Inlet and the sound littoral of the far northern coast suggests that the sub-sound coastal zone was not as heavily exploited by late prehistoric populations as by earlier (Woodland) populations. One possible explanation for this discontinuous distribution during the late period is that Mississippian populations were focusing on the resources associated with major river margins rather than with large, low-lying creek swamps between the Atlantic shoreline and the rivers; another explanation may be that Mississippian seasonal littoral exploitation was heavily oriented toward the collection of crustacean foods found exclusively in salt marsh environments, which are absent along a great deal of the Horry County coast. Such models would reflect an increasing selectivity among late prehistoric populations in terms of subsistence scheduling and strategies, wherein they focused largely on the rich, diversified biotomes of riverine and inter-riverine inland zones, but frequented the coastal marshes and estuaries for specific seasonal resources (Drucker and Anthony 1980).

Protohistoric and Early Historic Period

During the Protohistoric and Early Historic periods (ca. 1600 - 1750 A.D.), the Indians traditionally associated with the coastal areas of southeastern North Carolina and northeastern South Carolina were the Cape Fear Indians and the Waccamaw, both of whom belonged to the Siouan language group. It appears from ethnohistoric accounts that most of the Cape Fear Indians and the Waccamaw had moved from the North Carolina coast into South Carolina shortly after the Yamassee War, where at least a handful remained until the mid-18th century (South 1970). Little is known regarding these late survivors of the aboriginal population, and they disappear as an identifiable culture remnant shortly after 1760.

All the eastern Siouan groups listed for Georgetown County, among which were the Sampits (Sampas), had lost their separate identities by 1720 and had completely disappeared by 1755 (Rogers 1970:10). Little is known about the Sampits. The Waccamaws, who were listed as most numerous in the 1715 Indian census, had six villages with 610 inhabitants on Waccmaw Neck; they were destroyed in 1720 and many were sold into West Indian slavery.

The Winyaw Indians, probably also within the Siouan language family, were apparently a traditionally inland group, although during the Early Historic period they were located on Winyah Bay as well as between the Black and Pee Dee Rivers. They may have been among the Indian groups who were enslaved by the Spanish in 1521 (South 1970:31). Early friends of the English settlers, the Winyaw were also captured as slaves by their English neighbors during the late 17th century. During the Tuscarora War (1711 - 1714), John Barnwell took 24 Winyaws on his expedition into North Carolina. They deserted but remained on friendly terms with the English. In 1715 the Winyaw were reduced to a single village of 106 individuals, but appear to have at least partially relocated on the Santee River by the next year. When the Waccamaws moved to the Black River in 1718, the Winyaw may have felt crowded, and joined the English in fighting the Waccamaw War. According to a map of around 1722, they were located on the south side of the Pee Dee River. After this date, they appear to have dwindled to an unidentifiable culture group, and may have become absorbed along with other Carolina Indian population remnants into the Catawba Nation (Baker 1975; South 1970:32).

The lucrative trade in pelts, skins and furs first drew white settlement to the Winyah Bay area. By 1724 the line of trade between Georgetown and Charleston followed the coastline past the mouth of the Santee River to Sewee Bay, then to Awendaw Creek, the Wando River and finally Charleston (Rogers 1970:13). This was a much-traveled route prior to 1720. However, during the 1720's, the Indian trade was replaced by the preparation of naval stores as the principal means of livelihood for the Georgetown County settlers.

CHAPTER 4.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

General

The earliest attempted European settlement of the northeastern coast of South Carolina was that of the Ayllon expedition in 1526. After an unsuccessful settlement near the mouth of the Cape Fear River, Ayllon's forces moved south to what is believed to be the Winyah Bay locality. This effort failed also, and the Spanish withdrew. The precise location of the Spanish colonization effort at Winyah Bay has never been verified.

The settlements at Winyah Bay which were later to become Georgetown were founded from 1719 - 1721 (Rogers 1970:19). Land grants along the Sampit River, Waccamaw River, Pee Dee River and Black River had been secured by private individuals from the proprietary government as early as 1705. One of these grants was made to the mariner Percival Pawley, who became prominent as an Indian trader and livestock breeder. This grant extended from the Waccamaw River to the sea marsh, thereby establishing the pattern for long, narrow plantations with both shore and river frontage along Waccamaw Neck (Devereaux n.d.:5). A somewhat similar pattern also occurred between the Sampit River and the bay. Pawley, as well as other settlers including John Perry of Antigua, Rev. William Screven and John Lane, secured grants of 200 acres or more along Sampit Creek from 1705 - 1720 (Rogers 1970:17-19).

The first settlers did not arrive as groups, but rather were drawn individually by the prospects for profit in a newly developing agricultural, Indian trade, and naval stores region. Names such as Allston, Hasell, Kinloch, Mayrant, Michau, Pawley, Trapier, Tucker, Vereen, Waties and Lane reflect the French Huguenot, English and Scottish heritage of the district. Some of these settlers were second generation landed gentry from Berkeley and Colleton Counties, while others had pushed north from Charleston as investors in the newly developing economy. Many of the Scottish settlers were immigrants. The Huguenots of the early district were already rice planters, while the Scots were landholders, officeholders and merchants. All soon became a part of the rice and indigo cultures which were to form the backbone of the district from the 18th to the mid-19th centuries (Rogers 1970:19-21).

Under direction of the British Crown, which bought out the proprietors' land rights in 1729, Governor Robert Johnson's administration (1731-1735) put the district's settlement system in order. A system of 11 townships was organized in 1731, each containing 20,000 acres. Three major townships were located west and north of Georgetown: Williamsburgh on Black River, Queensborough on the Pee Dee River, and Kingston on the Waccamaw River. Organized for defensive purposes against the Indians and the Spanish on the outside, and the black slaves on the inside, the system allotted to each settler 50 acres for each household member, including slaves and servants, and a town lot at the center of each township. Thus, the colonial settlement of Georgetown District was oriented toward the bay settlement because it lay between the inland settlements and the commercial port of Charles Town. Inland communities shipped their surplus provisions

to feed the slave populations of the rice plantations, and received immigrants and goods upriver. This system fostered the founding of small communities with stores to serve the new inland farming areas. The land system of the county was thus shaped by the importance of river access; grants always required narrow river frontage per householder to allow as many settlers as possible a landing on the river. In fact, only within the 20th century have paved roads and bridges brought Georgetown County into a broad-based economic framework in relation to the rest of the state. Historically, the county has always looked and been drawn inward by its river communications and travel network (Rogers 1970:165).

Politically, the county continued to shift its boundaries and incorporate new settlements within the developing society and economy. In 1769 South Carolina was divided into districts; All Saints Parish (Georgetown District) included the plantations of Waccamaw Neck. Further subdivision occurred in 1785 when the district was divided into Winyah, Kingston, Liberty and Williamsburg Counties; the district retained one circuit court at Georgetown until 1799. By 1868, the present county boundaries were established, with Georgetown District being divided into Georgetown, Horry, Marion and Williamsburg Counties.

Lumber and naval stores processed from forest products played a significant role in the development of Georgetown County, even after the dominance achieved by the commercial production of rice and indigo. Col. Daniel W. Jordan, owner of Laurel Hill plantation (1860 - 1868) noted in his diary in 1868 that upon his assuming ownership, the plantation was primarily involved in making turpentine with a labor force of up to 300 slaves (Salmon 1979). During the 1880's naval stores again provided a source of significant revenue to local planters, and from the 1930's until the present, forest products have provided the major source of support for the county (pulp, paper and timber products).

Salt processing appears to have been a minor but far-reaching industry during the 18th and 19th centuries. Hemingway's depiction of Waccamaw Neck (ca. 1820) locates two "salt vat works" near the seashore (Oakley Inlet on Allston property, and Withers Swash or Inlet on Withers property). During the waning years of the Revolution, William Waties, Jr. was instrumental in supplying the local militia with salt rations (Rogers 1970:150), and during the Civil War, Capt. Plowden C. J. Weston supplied his regiment and company with salt. Since this commodity was available along the entire coast, it is doubtful whether the Waccamaw Neck plantations supplied areas much beyond their own district.

Rice was grown in Georgetown District as early as the 1690's, but it did not begin to expand as a commercial crop until the 1730's. Concomitant with the spread of the labor-intensive system of rice culture was an increase in black slave imports into the district. From 1720 - 1728 the average annual importation rate was 616 slaves; during 1730 - 1738 this figure reached 2,089 slaves (Rogers 1970:29). Along with commercial rice production, the district also found a relatively brief period of prosperity in indigo cultivation, which peaked during the period 1747 - 1760. This period also saw the greatest amount of shipbuilding in Georgetown and appears to have coincided with the indigo boom. Pitch, tar and turpentine peaked as exports from 1732 - 1738. Indigo production fell rapidly during the 1780's and 1790's due to the removal of the English bounties; during this time, the commercial focus shifted almost exclusively to rice production (Rogers 1970:96, 165).

As indigo exports fell, successful rice planters became wealthy enough to ship their products directly from their own mills to Charleston, thereby by-passing Georgetown as a port and supply point. As the town declined in importance, there occurred an economic and political shift from inland plantations to coastal plantations, beginning during the 1780's (Rogers 1970; Lawson 1972). During the colonial period Georgetown had become prosperous as a middle class developed, composed of merchant middlemen and professionals. As the Charleston factors absorbed more and more of the local plantation trade and supply network, Georgetown became more a local settlement where river planters maintained leisure homes. The town did not begin to regain a position of regional centrality until after the turn of the 20th century.

The Civil War left Georgetown County weakened economically, but did not single-handedly cause the collapse of the rice-based economic system. Local survivors of the post-war economic decline sought to stabilize the lagging economy of the region's plantations during the 1880's and 1890's. Several of these men formed joint stock companies to commercialize a revival of the rice industry, e.g., Phillip R. Lachicotte, James L. LaBruce, and Samuel Mortimer Ward. Although this revival was short-lived, northern interest in the low-country properties was not. From the 1890's to the 1930's prominent entrepreneurs and political figures bought up and consolidated virtually all of the old rice plantations. Although they were not interested in producing agricultural or livestock staples on these properties -- i.e., continuing the plantations' historic functions -- their use of the land provided much-needed jobs for the county in construction and staffing positions (Carpenter 1973:55-56; Rogers 1970:487-489; Lawson 1972).

Industry was slow to reach Georgetown County. Even by 1880 only one railroad (Northeastern Railroad Company) served Georgetown, and its major importance and stimulus were derived from its association with inland towns like Kingstree, Florence and Conway. However, from 1903 to the present, the pulp and paper industry has shaped the land use and economic character of both Georgetown and Georgetown County. The two major forest products companies have been the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company (1903 - 1930's), which provided the basis for the county's economic revival; and International Paper Company (1962 - present). World War I spelled revitalization for Georgetown, in the form of railroads, mills, banks and services; however, the town was hard hit by the Depression. The paper mill and World War II again brought a return to prosperity, and from 1945 - 1968 the county's economy diversified broadly into manufacturing, banks, railroads, construction, services, retailers and paper products. New port facilities, the opening of the Intracoastal Waterway, construction of Georgetown Steel Corporation, recreation and tourism together with subdivision construction have combined to permanently change the economic structure of this area from intensive agricultural production to diversified products and services.

Although the county never recovered its earlier prominence or wealth in relation to other boom parts of the state, it drew people and dollars to its new-found prosperity. The population grew significantly from the 1950's to 1970. Aside from the paper and steel industries, the major commercial enterprises today are clothing, aluminum sulphate, welding and fabrication,

soft drinks, concrete, machinery and metal products, printing, corrugated containers, paper roll plugs, and laboratory equipment; minor enterprises include the production of meat, hammocks, perfumes, candles and ice (South Carolina Industrial Directory 1980).

The present agricultural system of the county is based mostly on small-scale, individually owned subsistence farms, many of which are part-time residential. In 1978 Georgetown County's biggest farm income was in livestock and tobacco, with lesser values produced by the sale of soybeans. Other farm products include grains, vegetables, melons, nuts, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes. Farmers, however, produce a lower living income than persons employed in the county's manufacturing industries in Georgetown and Andrews. A listing of median household income by county reflects a significant increase from 1970 to 1978 (\$6,055 to \$11,587); although Georgetown County ranks higher than Jasper County in estimated per capita income and median household income, it still falls well below the industrial counties of the middle and upper parts of the state (South Carolina Statistical Abstract 1979).

Harmony Plantation

The tract of land known as Harmony plantation is located in Prince George Winyah Parish, Georgetown County. Situated southwest of the city limits of Georgetown, it is bordered by the Sampit River (north), Pennyroyal Road (south), and Turkey Creek (west). The Harmony tract encompasses 945 acres, although the project impact area represents only 38% of this total (approximately 360 acres).

Throughout its land use history, Harmony plantation was the property of prominent lowcountry absentee planters, men who owned several plantations and resided elsewhere. Thus, Harmony played a minor role in the affairs of its owners.

The first mention of Harmony plantation occurs in the 1847 will of Francis Withers. However, the property was apparently occupied by members of the Shackelford family at least as early as 1820 (Mills 1825, Fig. 7). The Shackelfords were related to the Withers and Read families, which may explain their residence on the property but absence from conveyance documents.

The Sampit rice region was the domain of the Withers family (Rogers 1970:286). James Withers received a grant of 120 acres on the "Georgetown" river in 1736, and moved his family to the state (State Grants 1736; Rogers 1970:286). After his death in 1756, Withers' wife, Mary, and their four sons, Francis, John, Richard and William, were granted property totalling 5,900 acres between 1764 and 1770 (Rogers 1970). In 1791 John Withers' son, Francis, was granted

. . . a plantation or tract of land containing 410 acres situated in the district of Georgetown the south side of Sampit Creek in Winyah county, bounding by lines running NE/SW by Thomas Mitchell's land, NE by William Capers the other sides by the estate of Christopher Taylor, Turkey Creek and Pennyroyal Creek (State Grants, Vol. 73, No. 39).

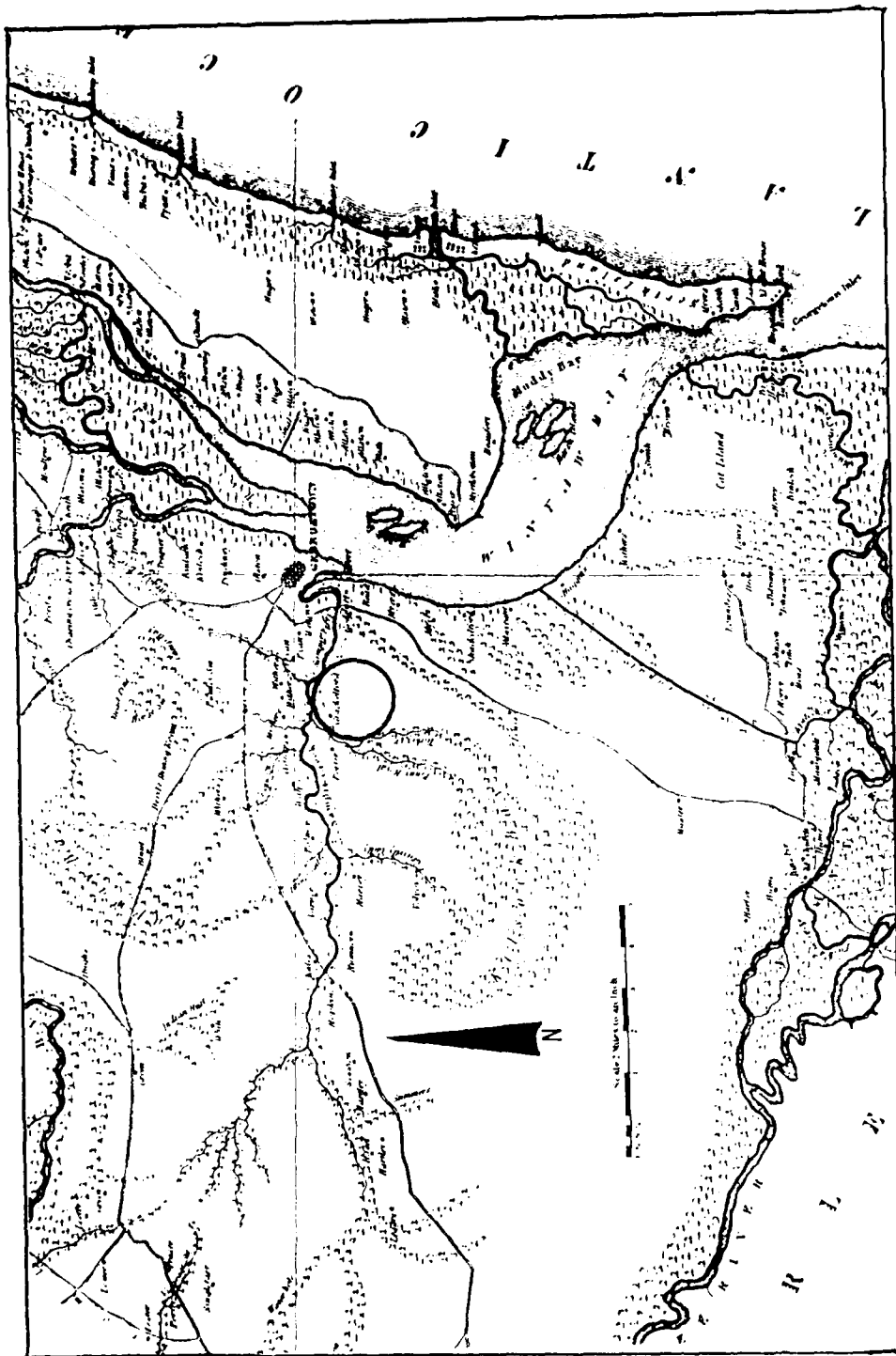


Fig. 7. General project area (Harmony plantation tract) in 1820 (Mills 1825).
Note Shackelford resident listed in project location.

Francis Withers (1769-1847) quickly became one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the area. Withers was powerful in the business, civic, and religious world of Georgetown and Charleston. He became a member of the Winyah Indigo Society in 1792, and held various public posts in Georgetown (The State, 21 September 1942). He held pews in at least five churches, and was generous in his contributions to the Prince George Winyah Episcopal Church (Episcopal Church Records of South Carolina, South Carolina Historical Society).

Francis Withers established his home at Friendfield plantation, across the river from (north of) Harmony, and built the main house there in 1818 (The State, 21 September 1924). In addition to Harmony and Friendfield, Francis Withers owned Northampton, Mount Pleasant, Midway, Canaan, Westfield and Bonnyneck, all in the Sampit River area (Rogers 1970:286-287). Withers married twice, first to Elizabeth Thomas and then to Sarah Hunt Warham, but neither marriage produced heirs (Charleston Courier, 25 November, 1857). Withers died in 1847, and his estate was estimated conservatively at one-half million dollars (Berry 1979).

Despite his wealth, Francis Withers was not a miserly man. Several sources mention his benevolence and generosity (Charleston Courier 1857; Will of Francis Withers, Charleston County Wills, V. 54, p. 268; Winyah Observer, 1 December, 1847). Of special interest is his concern for and kindly interest towards his slaves. This concern is evident in his will, in which he expressed the desire that his "Negroes be treated with great kindness and be fed and clothed as hitherto" (Charleston County Wills, v. 54, p. 268).

Francis Withers left Harmony plantation to his two grandnephews, James Withers Read and John Harleston Read II. In addition to "Harmony plantation with the tract of pine land adjoining it on Turkey creek," the Read brothers received \$10,000 "to enable them to purchase Negroes for the cultivation of the plantation." They also received "the Negroes Frank and his wife who live there, and also the remainder of my Friendfield gang." The information in his will suggests that Harmony was a minor plantation in Withers' holdings, containing at that time only rice fields and pine lands, and occupied only by black workers.

James W. Read died in 1851 (Berry 1979), and Harmony became the sole property of J. Harleston Read II. The status of Harmony during Read's ownership appears to have changed little from its previously minor role. Read (1815-1866) had already established his home at Belle Rive plantation on the Pee Dee River. Upon his father's death he came to own Maryville plantation, a summer home in Plantersville, and a house in Charleston, in addition to Belle Rive and Harmony (Lachicotte 1955:141).

As with his great uncle, J. H. Read II was a wealthy, prominent member of the Georgetown community. He attended Yale College, Harvard College, and Harvard Law School, receiving his law degree in 1838 (Davidson 1971). He was admitted to the South Carolina Bar; "his large and ample fortune, however, rendered him entirely independent of practice, and being of a naturally retiring disposition, he gave up the pursuit" (Charleston Courier, 3 September, 1866). Read did hold several public offices; he served as magistrate, and in 1841 he was positioned on the staff of Governor Richardson. He served as state representative from 1844 until his death in 1866, and

was chairman of the Committee on the Colored Population (Davidson 1971). Read was a staunch member of the Episcopal church, serving as vestryman and warden of the churches of Prince George Winyah and Prince Frederick, Pee Dee. Read married Esther Jane Lance in 1840, and the union produced six children. Esther was the daughter of the Reverend Maurice H. Lance, another prominent Georgetown planter.

Read's inherited wealth is reflected in the agricultural censuses of this period. In 1850 J. H. Read owned property valued at \$20,000, with 500 acres of unimproved land and only 150 acres of improved farm land (Agricultural Census 1850, Georgetown County). This property produced only 500 bushels of corn and 150,000 bushels of rice. These data stand in contrast to the census information ten years later, in which Read's property had a cash value of \$185,000. The 1860 agricultural census lists 1,350 improved acres and 2,900 unimproved acres, plus farm equipment valued at \$30,000. Read owned much livestock, and his plantations produced a variety of crops in addition to 1,575,000 bushels of rice (Agricultural Census 1860, Georgetown County). At least one rice mill was credited to Read's ownership, but was not located at Harmony plantation. As with Francis Withers, John H. Read II lived away from Harmony, which was only a minor portion of the estate. Harmony plantation was used only for agricultural purposes, according to available documentation and local informants (Mrs. Pat Doyle 1981, personal communication); records indicate that a separate gang of slaves worked at Harmony and lived on the plantation itself, and it is likely that at least one overseer and/or foreman resided on the property as well. The location of at least one slave settlement can be verified archaeologically on the Sampit River. An auctioneer/broker's list book from a Charleston firm contains, among others, a "list of the Harmony people," totalling 54 slaves (White 1853-1863). This broker's list book dates from 1853 to 1863, the period during which J. H. Read II was at the height of his financial power.

As was universally the case for the lowcountry and the South in general, the Civil War brought radical changes to the life and property of J. H. Read, II. Read dutifully served his state during the war as an infantryman. Though opposed to secession, Read volunteered for military service at the beginning of the war, and recruited and equipped at his own expense a company composed of Georgetown District men. This company, with Read as captain, became Company A, 21st Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Hargood's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. Captain Read, later promoted to Major Read, commanded the Georgetown company in many of Virginia's battles (Lachicotte 1955:141; Confederate War Records: J. H. Read). He returned to Belle Rive at the end of the war.

The end of the Civil War and the defeat of the South left Read considerably less wealthy than he was in the early 1860's. Yet, unlike less fortunate planters of the area, Read did not lose his properties in the years immediately following Lee's surrender. Records indicate that Read took an oath of allegiance to the United States at the Georgetown courthouse on June 1, 1865 (National Archives, cited in Rogers 1970); he took a second oath on August 3, 1865. As a result, Read's lands were not seized by the Bureau of Abandoned Lands. Read then made contracts with the freed blacks still residing on his plantation lands (Rogers 1970:433).

Read's untimely death in 1866 left his family and friends in shock. The Cincinnati of South Carolina, a fraternity of which Read was president, resolved to wear a badge of mourning for 40 days (Read Family Papers, South Carolina Historical Society), and his fellow state representatives extended their deepest sympathies to the family (Journal of the House of Representatives, PAM 920-R, South Carolina Historical Society).

The majority of Read's estate, and the problems connected with it, were left to his son, John Harleston Read III. J. H. Read III specifically inherited Maryville plantation, where he established residence with his family (Will of J. Harleston Read II, Charleston County Wills, vol. 48, Bk. M, p. 485). In addition, the younger Read managed several plantations for his mother and maternal grandfather, including Harmony (Lachicotte 1955:141).

In the economically troubled times of Reconstruction, management of his father's estate proved to be a burden rather than a blessing to J. Harleston Read III. His correspondence indicates that there were several claims against his father's estate, claims which he was unable to honor. He wrote to one such claimant, "Were it in my power to pay off every debt now standing against my father's estate, nothing could give me greater satisfaction than to do so, such however being far from the fact, without in fact any means whatever, I cannot undertake to pay a single dollar where I am not by law obliged" (Read Family Papers 11-32, no. 10, South Carolina Historical Society). The task evidently became too overwhelming, for in April of 1869, Read filed a bill in the Georgetown County courthouse to relieve himself of that responsibility (Read Family Papers 11-32, no. 12, South Carolina Historical Society); the records unfortunately do not specify exactly how this was done.

Read spent much of his energies making Maryville, Willow Bank and his grandfather's Wedgefield plantations profitable. The rice crops of 1869 were good, but were not profitable enough to extricate Read from debt. At this time, Harmony plantation was still under Read ownership, but it is unclear whether it was being farmed or not. In one letter Read mentions that "no provision has been made as yet for the paying of the tax on Harmony Plantation" (Read Family Papers 11-342, no. 24, South Carolina Historical Society). The 1870 agricultural census reflects the depreciation of the Read holdings, for it lists only 200 improved acres and 1,500 acres of woodland. These properties had a cash value of only \$10,000, and only produced 90,000 bushels of rice, as opposed to the 1,575,000 bushels produced by J. Harleston Read II only ten years earlier (Agricultural Census 1870, Georgetown County).

Financial troubles continued to plague J. Harleston Read III, and in 1870 as a result of claims against the Read estate by Esther Jane Read, the widow, and Sarah Anne Wilkinson, among others, the Court of Equity in Charleston ordered the sale of Harmony plantation to settle debts against the elder Read's estate. Thus, Harmony plantation passed out of the Withers-Read family ownership on January 7, 1871, and became the property of Samuel W. Kirton. At this time, Harmony was described as 130 acres, more or less, of rice lands and 500 acres, more or less, of pine lands, totalling 970 acres of land butting and bounding to the north on Sampit River, to the east on lands of C. C. Whitton, to the south on lands of J. E. Harrelson, and to the west on Turkey Creek (Conveyance Book C, p. 287, Georgetown County).

After leaving the Read family, Harmony plantation changed hands several times from the 1870's to the 1920's. From Samuel Kirton the land passed to H. P. Kirton in 1875 for \$1,500 (Conveyance Book E, p. 312-313, Georgetown County). Mark Moses acquired the property in 1897 for \$3,000 (Deed Book Q, p. 78, Georgetown County). The property was mortgaged to Selena Sampson, and for \$5,000 she sold the land to B. W. Cannon in 1914. Cannon sold the land to C. C. Phillips in 1920 for "\$100 and other goods and valuable consideration." During this period Harmony plantation retained its size and shape as described in 1870.

The portion of Harmony south of Pennyroyal Road was sold to H. E. Harrelson in 1920 by C. C. Phillips as trustee for his wife, Jessie F. Phillips. The remainder of Harmony was then briefly the property of V. C. Barringer before it was returned to Jessie Ford Phillips in 1926. Records do not indicate how the land was used while owned by Mrs. Phillips, but interviews with area residents suggest that the land lay fallow, or was only marginally productive (C. E. Graham Reeves; Albert W. Ford; Patrick McClary 1981, personal communications).

In 1968 the property was purchased by Penelope Parker Peterson, Sarah Parker Lumpkin, and Martha Parker Allison, collectively known as the Parker Corporation, for \$15,000 (Conveyance Book 85, p. 12, Georgetown County). The Parker Corporation, like Mrs. Phillips, did not develop or improve the property; however, a certain amount of timber was sold, and logging activities continued to characterize Harmony into the 1970's (Conveyance Book 168, p. 784, Georgetown County). The timber sales specify "care in avoiding the felling of any trees in cultivated fields. . . ." Whether these fields were part of the Harmony tract or belong to an adjoining property is unclear.

In 1979 the Parker Corporation sold the 784 acre tract of land known as Harmony plantation to the present property owner, the South Carolina State Ports Authority, for the sum of \$584,000 (Conveyance Book 173, p. 984, Georgetown County). The Ports Authority is currently negotiating leases for industrial development and spoil disposal on the Harmony property, and no cultivation or productive use other than timber removal has been in evidence for at least the past five years (James Woody, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers 1981, personal communication). Limited recreational and agricultural land use characterized the portion of Harmony adjacent to the Pennyroyal /Sampit River confluence over a period roughly 1950 - 1970 (Patrick O'Rear 1981, personal communication), when sport fishing and subsistence crops supported a small farmstead at this location.

The property is currently under timber management and has been heavily clearcut or selectively clearcut. Its rice fields along the Sampit River have deteriorated greatly, and are not considered good candidates for duck pond conversion such as has been accomplished with many of the region's old rice fields (C. E. Graham Reeves 1981, personal communication). However, the old levees and some of the dike systems remain visible at low tide.

CHAPTER 5.

CULTURAL RESOURCES POTENTIAL AT HARMONY PLANTATION

No formal or systematic investigation of the cultural resources potential contained at Harmony plantation has been undertaken prior to the present overview. However, at least one local amateur archaeologist has located sites on the property's river frontage (Patrick O'Rear 1981, personal communication).

Two isolated artifact finds were recorded within the projected primary impact zone by the archaeological survey (Fig. 3). One, a kaolin pipe bowl fragment of a type in use during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, was observed on the east side of a north-south trending dirt road in the northeastern sector of the tract. Careful inspection of adjacent ground surfaces within the heavily clearcut area, as well as an exploratory test unit placed within 10 meters of the surface find, produced no further evidence of intact occupational context. Since insufficient evidence exists at this locus upon which to base a site definition, the find is considered "isolated" rather than a site, and should be considered ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

A fragment of dark green (hand blown) bottle glass was recovered from an east-west trending dirt road in the central sector of the Harmony property. Again, no horizontal or vertical context could be associated with this artifact, and it cannot be considered an archaeological site or a potentially eligible National Register site.

Although these two isolated finds cannot be associated with an archaeological context, they do support historical documentation which specifies 19th century occupation of the property by rice field workers. Since the normal pattern for slave settlement location would be along well-drained upland landforms directly adjacent to the rice fields, it is highly unlikely that human occupation was concentrated on the high, sandy pine barrens which lie more than 1000 meters south of these fields. It is possible that isolated cabins may have been associated with subsistence crop fields and/or slave gardens in these upland locations; however, no documentary evidence of such settlement exists, and no archaeological evidence supporting such a possibility was found.

The bluffs bordering the south side of the Sampit River and its rice fields lie outside the primary project impact zone, but form a secondary impact zone which has a strong likelihood of receiving adverse effect through the development of industrial facilities along the south river bank, as well as construction, excavation or other land modification associated with ingress into the Harmony property for the purpose of access to Pennyroyal Road. Those portions of the Harmony property which would receive such secondary impact, estimated at approximately 100 acres, contain at least three known archaeological sites which should be considered potentially eligible for the National Register. This zone is therefore designated an archaeologically sensitive area. This zone (river frontage) has received no previous inventory survey, nor has the river bottom itself been surveyed (Alan Albright 1981, personal communication).

In order to protect potentially eligible archaeological sites whose location was verified during the survey, general locations only are presented in Fig. 8. Since these sites are extremely vulnerable to vandalism, including unauthorized collecting, digging, land modification and logging, they should be afforded as much protection through being left in place and undisturbed as possible, both by the State Ports Authority and its assigns and lessors.

Site H-1 defines a large, intact Woodland /Early Mississippian village site located on a bluff overlooking the Sampit River in the eastern sector of the overall Harmony property. The only significant prior disturbance to the site appears to be fire plow lanes which have been cut throughout the site's extent, covering an area of approximately 100 meters east-west by 120 meters north-south (330 feet by 400 feet). The plow swaths have exposed extremely large and well-preserved pottery sherds as well as small numbers of chert flakes. There is a strong possibility that intact hearths exist at various locations across the site (Pat O'Rear 1981, personal communication). Very little oyster or clam shell midden was observed along the eroding banks of the site; small lenses of midden appeared to be stratified at depths below ground surface ranging from 10 - 20 centimeters. Based on an analysis of ceramic vessel form and surface decoration, the site reflects Early Woodland (punctate [dentate] and crude check stamped decoration, sand-tempered), Middle Woodland (cord-marked and fabric-marked, sand/grit tempered), Late Woodland (Savannah fine check-stamped and plain, sand-tempered), and Late Woodland/Early Mississippian (rectilinear complicated stamped, sand-tempered) occupation. Ware groups represented include Thom's Creek, Deptford, Cape Fear and Pee Dee/Lamar (South 1976b; Trinkley 1981).

Due to its integrity, spatial extent and length of occupation, site H-1 contains potentially significant data concerning its occupants' changing relationship with their local environment, as well as their cultural expression of types of work and work areas within a single site setting. Very few prehistoric sites have been recorded along the Sampit River, and data collected from a site containing as little prior disturbance as H-1 reflects should be considered significant to the study of prehistoric lifeways and cultural change through time.

A second prehistoric site, H-2, has been reported and was visited during the survey. A heavily wooded site, this low bluff overlooks a portion of the old rice field system at Harmony. An Archaic biface was collected from a depth of at least 20 centimeters by a previous private investigation, but no further evaluations have been made at the site (Pat O'Rear 1981, personal communication). Since evidence of Early or Middle Archaic occupation of the littoral and coastal riverine environments of South Carolina is so poorly documented, a stratified Archaic site in a relatively undisturbed condition could provide significant research data concerning this early period of occupation in South Carolina.

The location of an antebellum slave/postbellum tenant settlement was verified during the survey on the shoreline of a cove encompassing a portion of the rice field system at Harmony; this site was designated H-3. As late as around 1940 intact portions of brick foundation, a communal well and hogwire fencing existed (Pat O'Rear 1981, personal communication). Although all of the structural brick was subsequently removed and used elsewhere, the location of the well, several depressions (some of which appear to be aligned privies) and the location of livestock pens can still

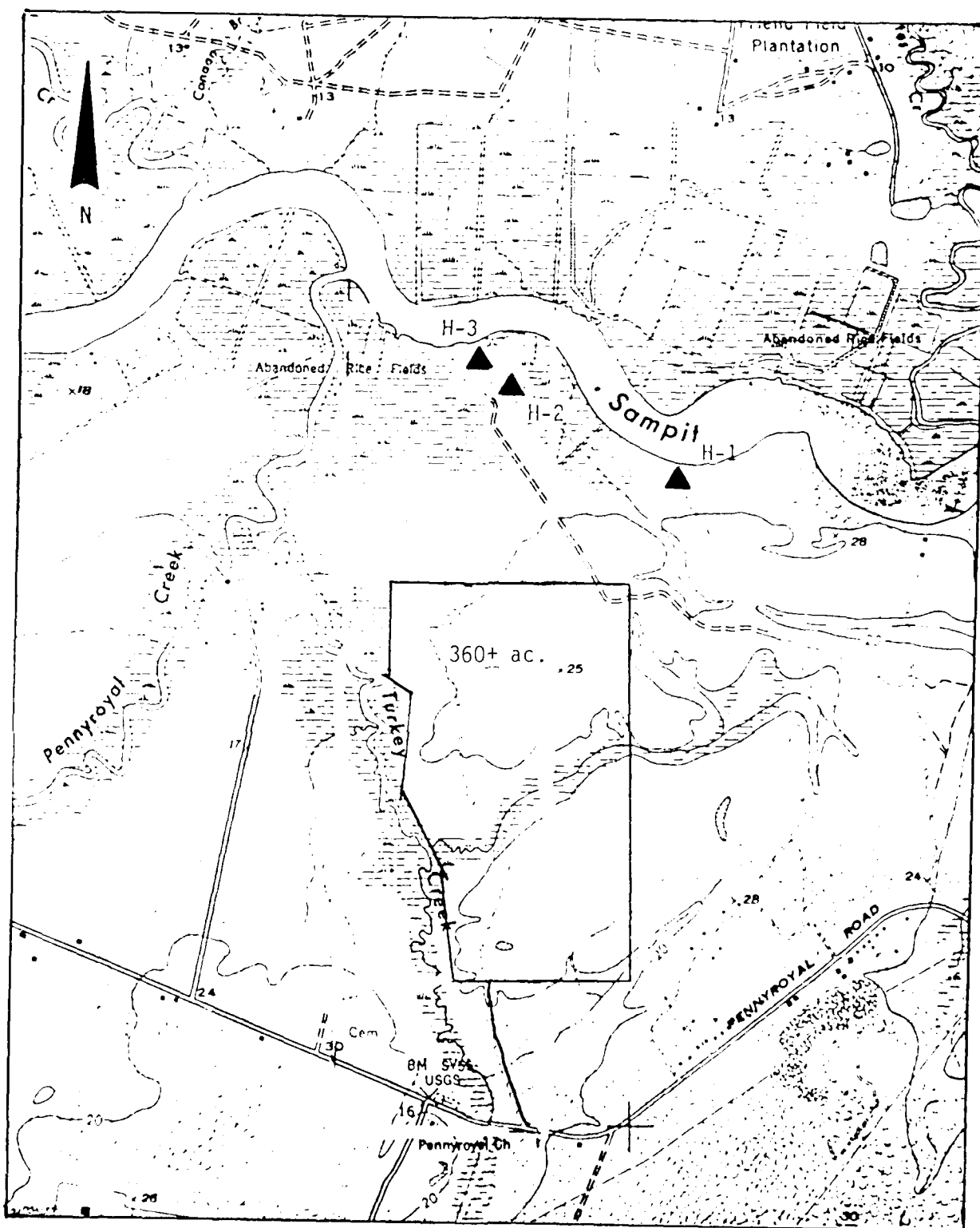


Fig. 8. Project location (approximate boundaries) for proposed diked disposal area (360+ acres) in relation to known archaeological sites on Sampit River frontage. Source: U.S.G.S. Topographic Series Georgetown South 7.5-Minute Series (1943/1973) and U. S. Army Corps, Charleston District plan maps. Scale: 1" = 2000'.

be discerned at this location. The site appears to have covered an area of approximately 76 meters north-south by 60 meters east-west (250 feet by 200 feet), with one row of houses aligned northeast-southwest from the dirt access road to the rice field swamp. Wooden skiffs were kept at the foot of the settlement at water's edge, and gardens were maintained behind the houses during the postbellum period. This site has never been assessed or archaeologically tested for extent, integrity or subsurface patterning, and contains potentially significant settlement and socioeconomic data pertaining to the shifts in lifestyle and status between the antebellum and postbellum periods associated with black plantation tenants.

Since the primary project impact zone defined for spoil disposal does not include any of the rice field (swamp) frontage or river frontage on the Sampit River, these areas were not subjected to pedestrian sample survey, other than to verify the locations of locally reported prehistoric and historic sites (described above). Since these areas would have been focal for settlement and modification during the plantation period, because of their proximity to the agriculturally productive portion of the property and to the river travel artery; and during the prehistoric period because of their exploitable microenvironments (subsistence), they should be considered as the most archaeologically sensitive portions of the Harmony tract. It is expected that any future industrial or support facility development along the river, inlets, or creeks (particularly Sampit River and Pennyroyal Creek) cannot avoid having an adverse effect on whatever cultural resources may be located within this zone. Therefore, an inventory of this zone would be necessary.

Expanded use of the historically neglected Harmony tract is also expected to be accompanied by increased dredging and modification of the Sampit River and its banks within the Harmony plantation extended use zone. Since terrestrial investigations are authorized only to the high water mark, an underwater survey of the river bottom within this segment would also be necessary. Observation of the degree of erosion experienced by the shoreline of the Harmony property suggests that portions of terrestrial sites as well as possible wrecks or other underwater sites may be adversely affected by increased traffic on the Sampit River and on Pennyroyal Creek.

In summary, although the archaeological potential of the primary project impact zone is extremely low, the archaeological potential of secondary impact zones associated with either dredge disposal or industrial development, or both, which would be located north of the primary impact zone is extremely high. Prehistoric sites are expected to occur along the river, swamp and creek shorelines which are well-drained; historic settlement of the 19th and possibly earlier centuries is also expected along these landforms.

Underwater cultural resources adjacent to the Harmony tract remain undetermined and unevaluated, since no systematic attempt has yet been undertaken to locate eroded terrestrial sites or in situ sunken artifacts or features. Specific objects, wrecks, terrestrial sites and other archaeological remains cannot be identified or located without an intensive survey of any proposed dredging areas, construction areas and/or shoreline modification areas.

Development of the Sampit River frontage zone of Harmony would also adversely affect the remaining rice field configurations. However, in comparison with Friendfield, across the Sampit River, Harmony's field system is poorly preserved and not conducive to restoration (C. E. Graham Reeves 1981, personal communication).

A matrix of known and/or recorded sites, features and cultural values for Harmony plantation is presented in Appendix A, along with projected types of impact. It should be noted that this listing should be interpreted as only a partial guide to potentially significant cultural resources, since the entire 945 acre property has never received inventory-level survey. Reference to sites discussed in this section can be found on Fig. 8.

It was discovered during the survey that a roughly square area approximately 182 meters by 182 meters (approximately eight acres) located within the defined direct impact zone of the proposed diked disposal area was in the process of being removed as borrow fill. This area was located about 227 meters (750 feet) north of the southern boundary of the new proposed dike (Fig. 3). Although located within the Corps direct impact zone, this borrow area has been independently excavated by Carolina Refining and Distributing Company, a leasor of the property from the State Ports Authority. Despite a large area of soil removal, to a depth of at least three meters at the time of the survey, there is a low likelihood that potentially significant cultural resources were impacted by this activity, due to the extremely low potential noted for the high, sandy pine barrens to contain archaeological or historical sites. It would have been desirable to have had the opportunity to check this area for possible tar kiln remnants, as this type of archaeological site is likely to occur in such areas and is indicated by one documentary source as being located south of Pennyroyal Road. None were indicated in the remainder of the Harmony property, and none were observed during the pedestrian survey.

CHAPTER 6.

PHASE II (INTENSIVE SURVEY) MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the primary impact to cultural resources is the most immediately damaging if they are located within a direct impact zone, secondary effects can also produce equally adverse effect. The archaeologically sensitive areas defined along the river frontage on the south side of the Sampit River at Harmony plantation are very likely to receive deleterious effects both from direct development of secondarily defined impact zones (industrial) and from secondary effects of this development, such as access roads, fences, electrical and sanitary facilities, dredging and dock placement, clearing, grading, borrow activities, and associated developments. Thus, although the primary impact zone considered under the present procurement appears to contain very low cultural resource content, potentially significant properties are concentrated within a very narrow, linear strip bordering the frontage of the Sampit River, Pennyroyal Creek and the associated rice fields. This continuous frontage contains a very high potential for both prehistoric and historic site occurrence, and should be considered archaeologically sensitive.

Based on the findings of the present investigations (historical and archaeological), the 360-acre tract designated for spoil disposal by the Corps is unlikely to yield significant cultural values pertaining to pre-history or history. Further archaeological investigations within the defined boundaries of the diked disposal area is therefore considered unnecessary. This tract appears to have received very little use, occupation or settlement due to its environmental conditions, and has suffered extensive ground surface disturbance through repeated clearing, logging and, more recently, borrow activities.

However, the frontage strip of well-drained lands bordering the eastern side of Pennyroyal Creek, the rice fields at the juncture of Pennyroyal Creek and the Sampit River, and the Sampit River to a point approximately 1.3 miles (7,000 river feet) east of the Pennyroyal Creek/Sampit River juncture (Fig. 8) should receive systematic, intensive archaeological survey to an average inland width of 625 feet (189 meters). The survey should consider this frontage zone of Harmony as a continuous survey stratum with internal segmentation according to elevation and swamp vs. open river frontage. This stratum or band contains approximately 100 acres, in which at least two defined prehistoric sites and one historic slave settlement occur.

In addition to the intensive frontage survey, an underwater reconnaissance of the river channel between the Pennyroyal Creek/Sampit River juncture and a point 1.3 river miles to the east, and of Pennyroyal Creek from its confluence with Turkey Creek to its mouth at Sampit River, should be undertaken.

A summary of recommended intensive investigations is as follows:

1. Terrestrial survey of Sampit River frontage on the south bank of Sampit River from the Pennyroyal Creek/Sampit River juncture on the west to a point 1.3 miles (7,000 river feet) to the east (this point defines a geographic headland). Survey should include systematic and continuous pedestrian coverage of a band approximately 1.3 miles long and 625 feet wide (average), and would consist of surface and subsurface investigations sufficient to locate sites and assess their potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.
2. An underwater reconnaissance of the Sampit River channel using singly or in combination a side-scan sonar, sub-bottom profiler, and/or magnetometer.
 - a. Pennyroyal Creek from the Turkey Creek/Pennyroyal Creek confluence (south) to the mouth of Pennyroyal Creek at the Sampit River (north); length of approximately 5,000 channel feet, with maximum width of 250 feet.
 - b. Sampit River from the Pennyroyal Creek/Sampit River confluence on the east to a point 1.3 miles (7,000 river feet) to the east (this point defines a geographic headland); width of channel average 625 feet.

The terrestrial investigations of approximately 100 acres containing at least three known sites is estimated at a cost of approximately \$4,000 - \$4,500 (FY 81) for a total of 26 person days of fieldwork, laboratory processing and report preparation. An underwater survey of approximately 129 acres (12,000 linear feet) is estimated at \$45,000 - \$55,000 for a total of 15 - 25 person days of survey, overhead and report preparation.

The findings of these surveys would fulfill Section 106 requirements for inventorying and assessing potentially eligible National Register properties within the boundaries of the projected impact areas within the Corps' jurisdiction for permit and usage.

No further archaeological investigations are warranted within the presently defined diked disposal area of Harmony plantation, and this acreage (approximately 360 acres) is recommended for archaeological clearance.

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APPENDIX A.
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY FOR KNOWN CULTURAL PROPERTIES LOCATED
ON HARMONY PLANTATION

Phase I Investigations

Known Site, Feature or Cultural Value	Potential Project Impact *	Cultural Significance	Previous Research
H-1	Adverse/Secondary Impact Zone only (Sampit River frontage)	** Potentially eligible for NR; Woodland, Mississippian village site	Private survey by local amateur archaeo- logist; collection, records
H-2	Adverse/Secondary Impact Zone only (Sampit River rice field frontage)	** Potentially eligible for NR; Archaic	Private survey by local amateur archaeo- logist; collection, records
H-3	Adverse/Secondary Impact Zone only (Sampit River rice field frontage)	** Potentially eligible for NR; 19th century slave/20th century tenant settlement	Private survey by local amateur archaeologist.
Harmony Rice Fields	Adverse/Secondary Impact Zone only (Sampit River frontage)	Ineligible for NR; 18th/19th century	Archaeological clearance.

* None of the sites recorded by the survey will be affected by the primary defined impact zone (diked disposal area).

** Requires intensive testing prior to determination of eligibility for National Register of Historic Places.

SCOPE OF WORK
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS
GEORGETOWN HARBOR

A. Authority. Corps of Engineers Regulation 33 CFR 305, Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources.

B. Service to be Contracted. Contractor will be expected to perform a survey and evaluation of all sources reasonably available which document the existence of archeological and historic resources which would be affected by the construction and use of a diked disposal area on Harmony Plantation near the Sampit River. The proposed disposal area would be used in the maintenance dredging of Georgetown Harbor to dispose of shoal material from the Sampit River. The proposed disposal site is about 360 acres in area, all of which could be impacted by heavy equipment during either construction of the dike or from clearing and grubbing of timber. The location of the proposed disposal area is shown on the attached map.

1. Objectives.

a. To discover from persons and existing written sources the location of archeological and historic resources in the immediate vicinity of a proposed diked disposal area on Harmony Plantation.

b. To conduct an on-the-ground reconnaissance sufficient to determine the general nature of cultural resources probably present.

c. To conduct detailed on-the-ground surveys of selected sites identified during the reconnaissance to evaluate the general character and significance of such sites and to develop a mitigation program for any important sites.

2. Description of Work. The contractor will be expected to perform the following items of work:

a. Consult the latest edition of the National Register of Historic places and all monthly supplements for properties in the immediate vicinity of Harmony Plantation which might be affected by the construction and use of a diked disposal area.

b. Consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the State Archeologist of South Carolina to determine if there are properties of historical or archeological importance in the immediate vicinity of Harmony Plantation which might be affected by the construction and use of a diked disposal area.

c. Conduct literature and documentary searches to determine site location and to permit the prediction of other site locations of cultural resources within the affected area of Harmony Plantation. Specific information is required which will permit reliable inferences to be made concerning remains from aboriginal occupants, historic settlements, or navigation/shipping

activities likely to be present in the study area. Deficiencies of such data in the existing sources will be identified and noted. The search will include but not be limited to, the following sources:

- (1) County courthouse records
- (2) Local library resources
- (3) Local historical societies and individuals knowledgeable of local history
- (4) Unpublished results of current research in the area
- (5) Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina
- (6) South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, South Carolina
- (7) South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina
- (8) South Carolina Library Society, Charleston, South Carolina
- (9) South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina
- (10) South Carolina Heritage Trust Program, Columbia, South Carolina
- (11) Waccamaw Regional Planning Commission, Georgetown, South Carolina

d. Conduct an on-the-ground surface examination of selected portions of the proposed disposal area adequate to assess the general nature of the resources probably present and the probable impact of constructing and using a diked disposal area. Test excavations may be required at some sites so that evaluations may be adequately accomplished. If the reconnaissance indicates that significant sites are not likely to be found in the disposal area and that more detailed study is unnecessary, a statement to this effect will be made.

e. If the results of the reconnaissance clearly indicate that a more detailed study is necessary, the contractor shall submit to the contracting officer in writing the findings, in detail, together with a proposal to conduct such detailed studies. Upon receipt of the above findings and proposal, the Contracting Officer will have the option to modify the contract to provide for the additional detailed study. Should it be in the best interest of the Government to continue study of this area, a price may be negotiated with the contractor for continuation of the study. This detailed study would include the following items of work:

- (1) Conduct an intensive, on-the-ground survey and testing of the disposal area sufficient to determine the number and extent of the resources present, their cultural and scientific importance, and to estimate the time and cost for preserving, recovering or otherwise mitigating adverse effects on them.

(2) Make a list of all sites and properties discovered which represent important historical or archeological resources. Evaluate each of these sites in terms of the National Register criteria.

(3) List the kind of cultural resources present or inferred to be present and an estimate of regional distribution.

(4) List the effects of loss of all or part of the resources upon future investigations or appreciation of cultural values.

(5) Provide a proposal for a program of mitigation including detailed time and funding requirements for significant sites. The proposal should include a research design as well as a discussion of the public and scientific value of the proposed mitigation actions.

f. Reports:

(1) Draft Reports. The contractor will prepare and submit to the contracting officer two copies of a draft report which will include the following:

(a) Discussion in detail of the services described in paragraphs 2.a through 2.e. All statements will be accurately and completely documented with bibliographic references, and a complete, annotated bibliography will be maintained of sources consulted. Citations of sources will meet standards currently accepted by professional historic journals.

(b) Indication of the total areal extent covered by the contractor during his search.

(c) Identification and plotting of site locations and areal extent of each on maps which will be furnished by the Government.

(d) Detailed description of all known important archeological or historical sites located in proximity to the study area which would be subject to destruction or alteration by the construction and use of a diked disposal area.

(e) An account of the ^{potential} significance of the cultural resources mentioned in Item 2.c. *JMU*

(f) Evaluation of each site in terms of the likely impacts of constructing and using the proposed diked disposal area, as specified in 2.e above within limits described in Item 1. above.

(g) A matrix which will briefly summarize for comparison the significance of each known site, previous research on the site or area, type of investigation performed in previous survey, inclusion in or nomination to the National Register, and potential impact of constructing and using a diked disposal area in the site vicinity.

(h) General narrative description of any previous settlements and navigation/shipping activities.

(2) Final Reports. Following the receipt of comments on the draft report, the contractor shall prepare and submit to the Contracting Officer, 25 copies of the final report.

3. Contracting Officer Responsibility.

a. The Contracting Officer shall provide existing drawings, maps, and related engineering data to the extent required to delineate study boundaries and to provide for cultural resource site plotting.

b. The Contracting Officer will complete his review of the draft report and submit comments to the contractor within 30 days after receipt of the draft report.

4. Contractor Responsibility.

a. The contractor shall be responsible for all work described in Section 2.

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